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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,143	03/29/2004	Christoph Schmidt	MERCK-2854	8474
23599 75	12/16/2004		EXAM	INER
	IITE, ZELANO & BRA	MANLOVE, SHALIE A		
2200 CLARENDON BLVD. SUITE 1400 ARLINGTON, VA 22201			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1755	

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/811,143	SCHMIDT ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Shalie A. Manlove	1755			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with t	he correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply tf NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30 vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS , cause the application to become ABAND	be timely filed) days will be considered timely, from the mailing date of this communication, ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133),			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
Pa) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This action is non-final.					
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce	epted or b) \square objected to by t	he Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) bę held in abeyance.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the priority documents	s have been received. s have been received in Appli ity documents have been rec ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claims 8, 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 8 recites the phrase "a process wherein the titanium dioxide coating is matched to the substrate as to produce a silver interference color", what is meant by -- is matched to the substrate--?

- 3. Claims 12 and 14 are duplicate claims since the titanium dioxide coatings are the same.
- 4. Applicant is advised that should claim 12 be found allowable, claim 14 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two or more claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who

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has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 1-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bauer 6. et al WO 93/08237.

Bauer teaches a highly transparent silver-colored interference pigment by the process of wet chemical (p. 14 lines 3-17, Ex. 5, 15, and 17) comprising a platelet of silicon dioxide, which is well known to have a refractive index of less than or equal to 1.9, a thickness of 0.05 to 5 microns, (p. 7, line 18, 20-21), a standard deviation of not greater than 10% (p. 16, line 35-p. 17, line 5), an optionally outer protective layer (p. 9, lines 27-28), optionally conventional additives (p. 16, lines 22-27) and a coating of titanium dioxide with a layered thickness of 20-250 nm (p. 10, line 7-13). The reference also teaches in Example 15 that titanium dioxide is in the rutile form and industrial applications in formulations as paint, cosmetics and plastics (p. 17, lines 13-14). With respect to the limitation of the pigment composition comprising at least one binder, it is well known in the art that all pigment compositions have binders.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

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7. Claims 1-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bauer et al US 6,630,018.

The applied reference has a common assignee and inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

Bauer teaches a pigment and the method of making comprising a silicon dioxide substrate (col. 3, lines 57-62) a thickness of 0.05-5 microns (col. 3, line 62), a standard deviation of not greater than 10% (col. 11, lines 57-col. 12 line 2, and col. 12, lines 13-17), an index of refraction of less than or equal to 1.9, a coating of titanium dioxide (rutile- see example 15) with a layered thickness of 20-250 nm (col. 6, lines 10-20), optional conventional additives (col. 11, 38-47), optional outer protective layer (col. 4, lines 65-68), and made by the process of the wet chemical method (col. 3, lines 26-46; col. 9, lines 24-31 and examples 5,15,17). As to the limitation of binders in the composition, it is well known in the art that all pigment compositions have binders.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al WO 93/08237 in view of Herget et al US 6,270,563.

Bauer teaches the invention as described above. Bauer does not teach dry preparations of interference pigments. Herget teaches dry preparations of interference pigments for the purpose of producing a non-dusting and stable pigment which has good compatibility with other components of coating systems, good processibility, delayed settling behavior and ease of incorporation. Since Bauer and Herget both teach interference pigments it would obvious to produce dry preparations of any interference pigment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the invention of Herget into Bauer's invention in order to produce a dry preparation that is free of dust, has good processibility and is easily incorporated into coating formulations.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shalie A. Manlove whose telephone number is (571) 272-1372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 6:30-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark L. Bell can be reached on (571) 272-1362. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shalie A. Manlove Examiner Art Unit 1755

December 12, 2004

